UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CALIFORNIA FISHERY MARKET NEWS MONTHLY SUMMARY

JULY 1968

PART II–Fishing Information*

Sea-surface temperatures, fishing and research information of interest to the West Coast tuna-fishing industry and marine scientists

CONTENTS

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Sea Surface Temperature Charts, Eastern Pacific Ocean, July 1968 1

U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Fishery-Oceanography Center
P. O. Box 271
La Jolla, California 92037

*Part 1 - "Fishery Products Production and Market Data" is issued by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Market News Service, U. S. Custom House, Terminal Island, California

SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE CHARTS, EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN
JULY 1968

Acknowledgements

The following organizations and stations contributed data for the July 1968 charts:

U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Exploratory Fishing and Gear Research Base, Seattle, Washington
U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Biological Laboratories La Jolla, California; Honolulu, Hawaii; and Seattle, Washington
U.S. Coast Guard Air Station, San Diego, California
U.S. Naval Communication Station Balboa, Fort Amador, Canal Zone
U.S. Naval Weather Service, Fleet Numerical Weather Central Monterey, California
Environmental Science Services Administration
U.S. Weather Bureau, San Diego, California
Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove, California, J. P. Balesteri
Instituto de Fomento Pesquero, Santiago, Chile, by Izadore Barrett
Inter-American Geodetic Survey by David Ortega at Manzanillo, Mexico; L. A. Peren at Pt. Armuelles, Panama; V. E. Castillo at Tumaco, Columbia; S. Valenzuela at La Libertad, Ecuador; LMS, EGS, MCHF, APM at Talara, Peru; Felise Falcon at San Juan, Peru
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, La Jolla and Terminal Island, California
Kelco Company, San Diego, California
Matson Navigation Company, San Francisco, California; S.S. Californian
Oregon State University, Department of Oceanography, Corvallis, Oregon R/V Yaquina
Pacific Missile Range, Range Operations Department, Geophysics Division Point Mugu, California
Pacific Oceanographic Group, Nanaimo, British Columbia, by H. J. Hollister from observations by G. C. Wilks at Langara Island Light; W. K. Richardson at Cape St. James Light; Lily Collins at Quatsino Lightstation; O. A. Edwards at Amphitrite Point Light
Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California, by Margaret Robinson and Hans Klein
W. R. Grace and Company, New York, by Dr. I. William Lane
Ships Martinac

Charts

Figure 1.--Mean sea surface temperatures (° F) derived from approximately 9000 observations. Squares show temperatures at weather ship stations. Numerals on shore are temperatures at coastal and lightship stations.

Figure 2.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (° F) from long term charts of H. O. 225. Hatched areas are colder in 1968.

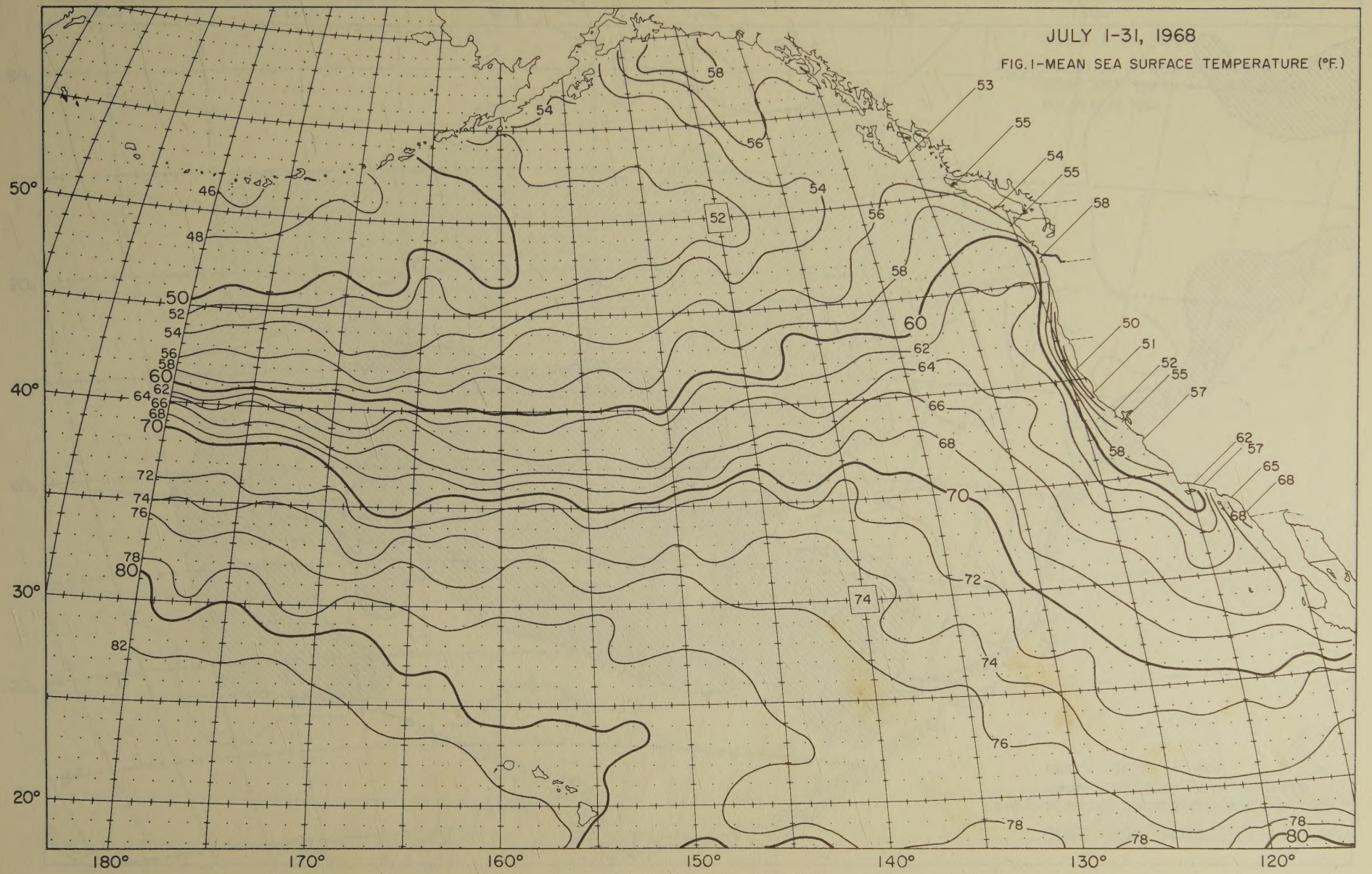
Figure 3.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (° F) from those of July 1967. Hatched areas are colder in 1968.

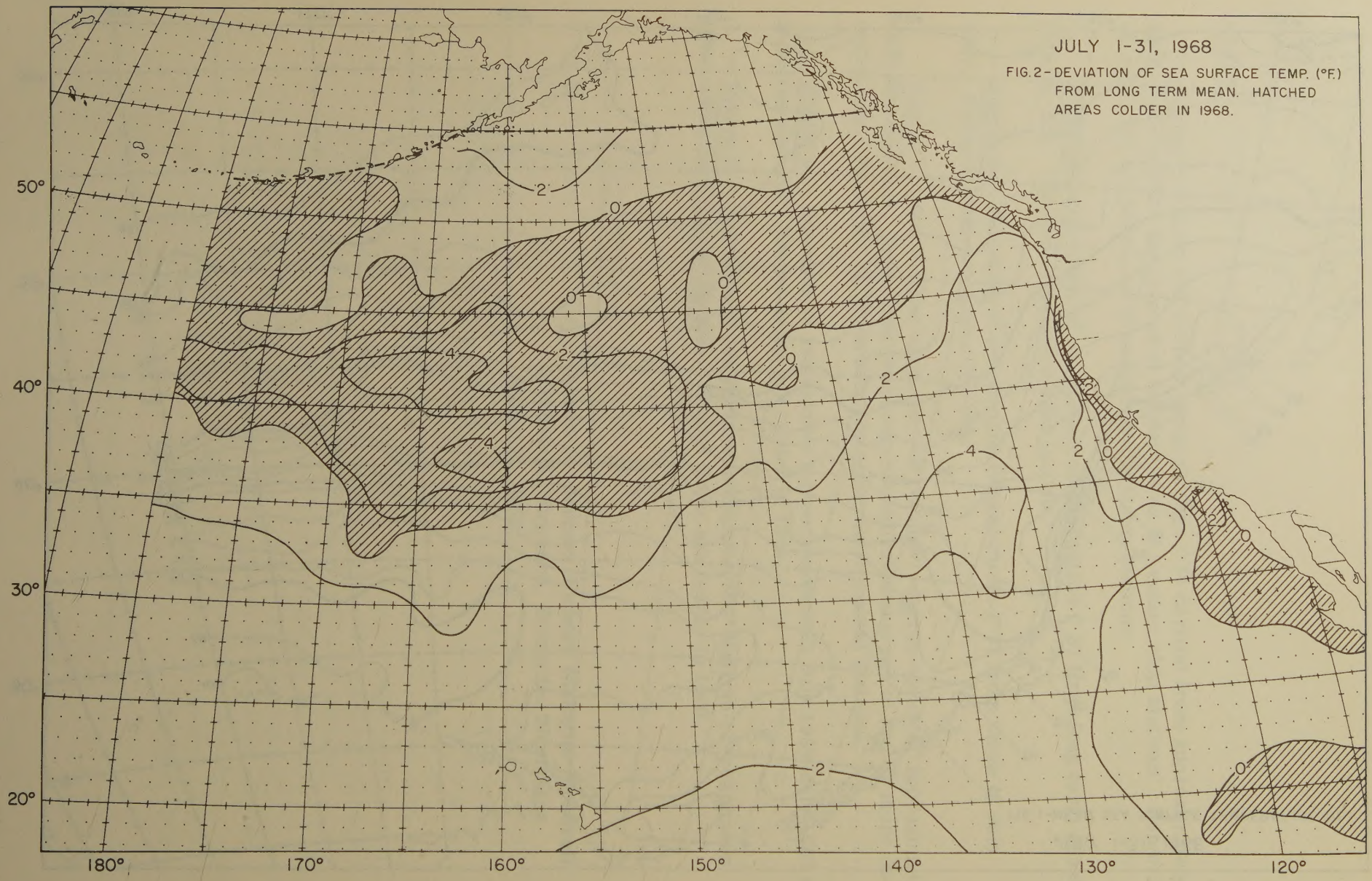
Figure 4.--Sea surface temperatures (° F) by 1-degree squares, approximately 3000 observations. Line under temperatures indicates average of two or more observations. Numerals on shore are temperatures at coastal stations.

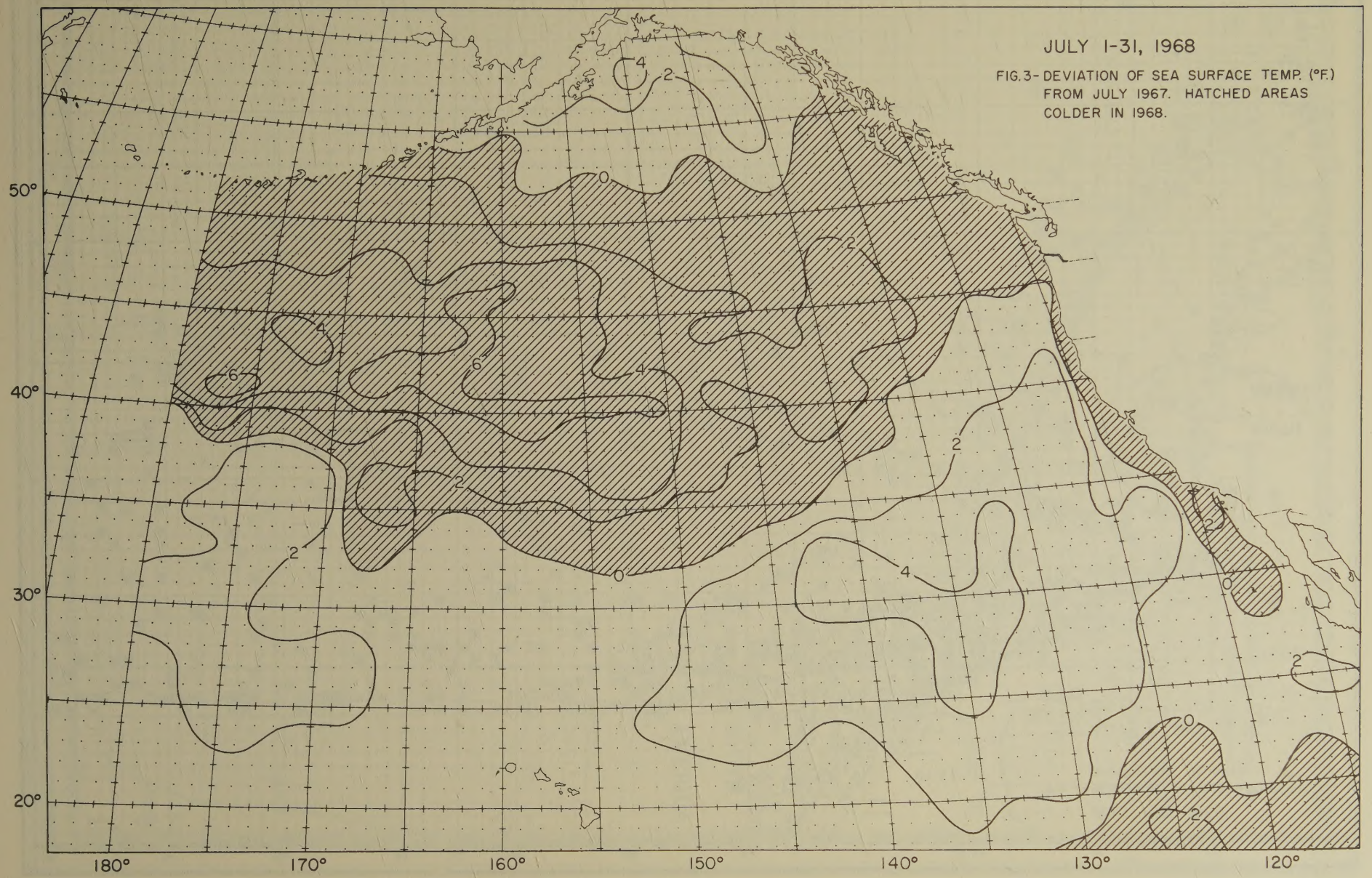
Figure 5.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (° F) July 1968-July 1967 by 1-degree squares. Shaded areas are colder in 1968.

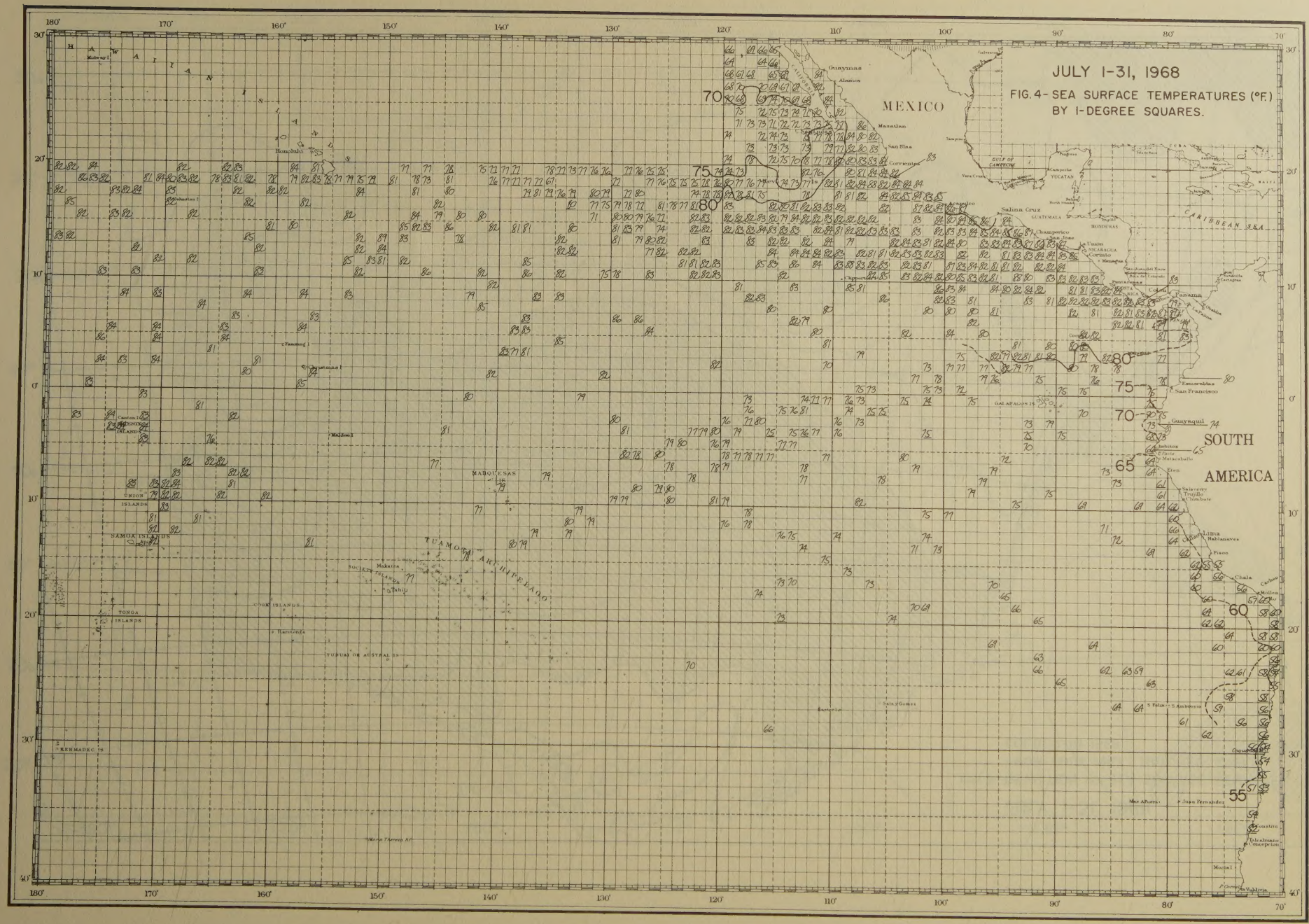
Figure 6.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (° F) from 12-year mean (1947-1958) by 2-degree squares. Shaded areas are colder in 1968.

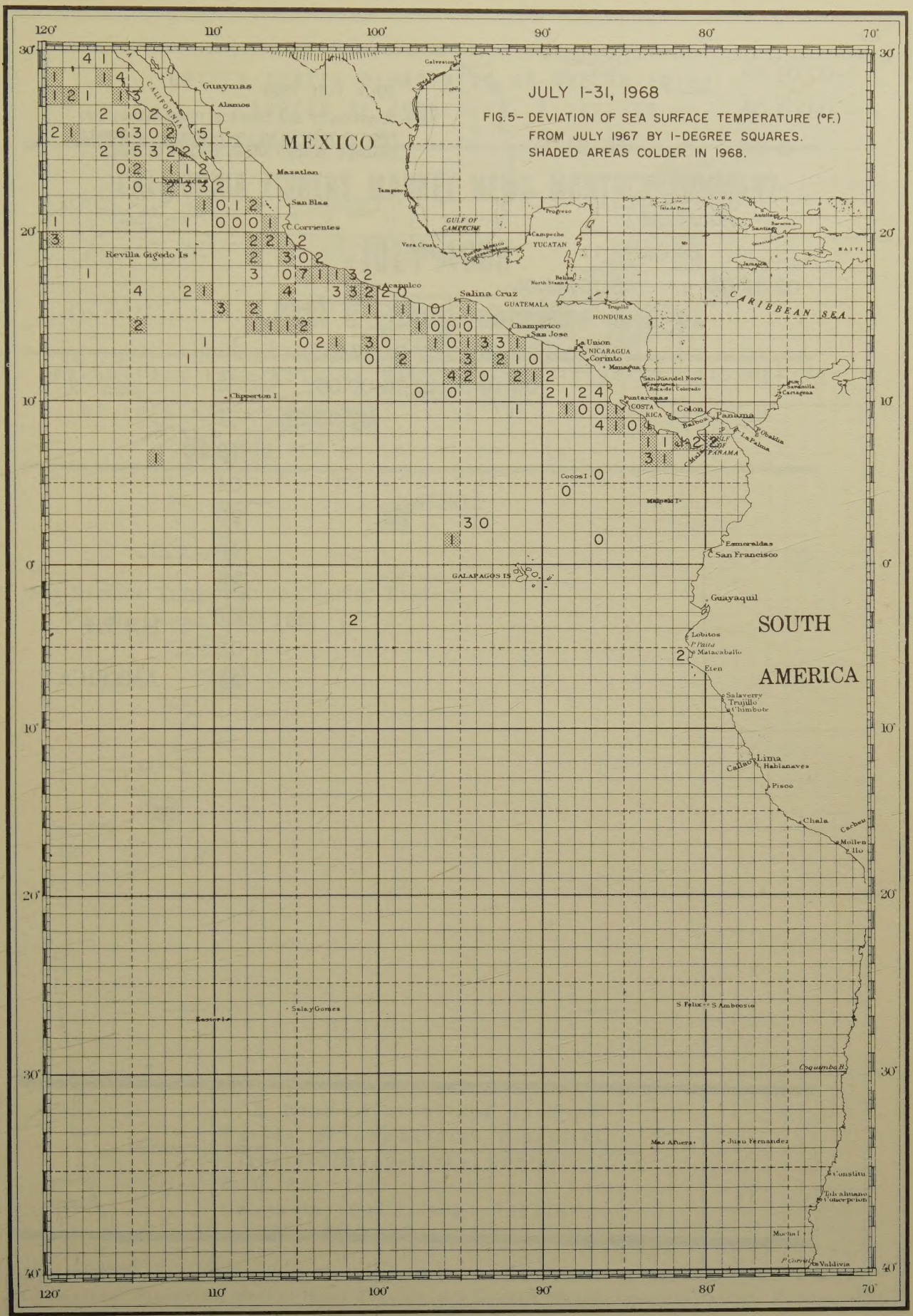
James A. Renner, Fishery Biologist (General)
Kenneth S. Raymond, Scientific Illustrator
August 7, 1968

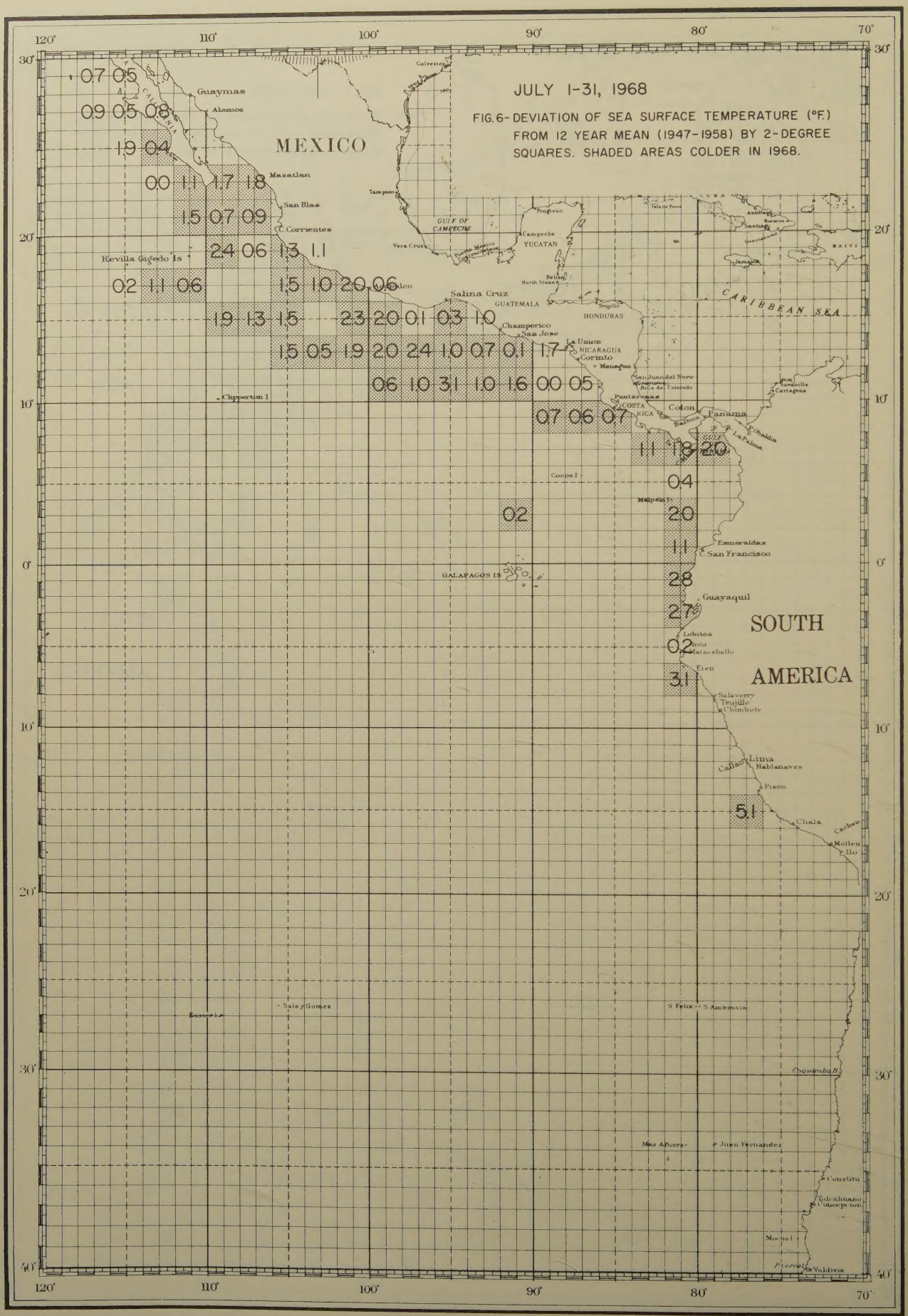

JULY 1-31, 1968
FIG. 1-MEAN SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°F.)
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°


JULY 1-31, 1968
FIG. 2 - DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP. (°F.) FROM LONG TERM MEAN. HATCHED AREAS COLDER IN 1968.
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°
2
0
0
0
0
4
2
4
2
2
0
4
2
0
0
2


JULY 1-31, 1968
FIG. 3- DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP. (°F.) FROM JULY 1967. HATCHED AREAS COLDER IN 1968.
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°


JULY 1-31, 1968
FIG. 4 - SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURES (°F.) BY 1-DEGREE SQUARES.
MEXICO
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
Honolulu
Kahului
Lihue
Midway I.
Johnston I.
Palmyra I.
Fanning I.
Christmas I.
Canton I.
PHOENIX ISLANDS
Malden I.
UNION ISLANDS
SAMOA ISLANDS
TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO
Makatea
Tahiti
SOCIETY ISLANDS
MARQUESAS
COOK ISLANDS
TONGA ISLANDS
Rarotonga
TUBUAI OR AUSTRAL IS.
KERMADEC Is.
Guaymas
Alamos
Mazatlan
San Blas
Corrientes
Salina Cruz
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
Corinto
Managua
COSTA RICA
Panama
Balboa
Cocos I.
Esmeraldas
San Francisco
GALAPAGOS IS.
Guayaquil
Salaverry
Trujillo
Chimbote
Lima
Callao
Pisco
Chala
Mollendo
Arica
Iquique
Antofagasta
Coquimbo
Valparaiso
Juan Fernandez
Mas A Fuera
Mas A Tierra
S. Felix
S. Ambrosio
Easter I.
Sala y Gomez
Mocha I.
80
75
70
65
60
55


JULY 1-31, 1968
FIG. 5- DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°F.) FROM JULY 1967 BY 1-DEGREE SQUARES. SHADED AREAS COLDER IN 1968.
MEXICO
CALIFORNIA
Guaymas
Alamos
Mazatlan
San Blas
Corrientes
Revilla Gigedo Is
Acapulco
Salina Cruz
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
Corinto
Managua
Champerico
San Jose
La Union
Chipperton I
COSTA RICA
Colon
Panama
Balboa
GULF OF PANAMA
Cocos I
Malpelo I.
Esmeraldas
San Francisco
GALAPAGOS IS
Guayaquil
SOUTH AMERICA
Lobitos
Talara
Matacaballo
Eten
Salaverry
Trujillo
Chimbote
Lima
Callao
Huacho
Pisco
Chala
Mollendo
Ilo
Arica
Sala y Gomez
Easter I.
S. Felix
S. Ambrosio
Coquimbo
Mas Afuera
Juan Fernandez
Constitucion
Talcahuano
Concepcion
Mocha I.
Corral
Valdivia
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF CAMPECHE
YUCATAN
Progreso
Campeche
Vera Cruz
Tampico
Galveston
CUBA
HAITI
Jamaica
Trujillo
Belize
North Stann
Sabanilla
Cartagena
Chiriqui
Obaldia
Isla Palma
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
70°
30°
20°
10°
0°
40°


JULY 1-31, 1968
FIG. 6- DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°F.) FROM 12 YEAR MEAN (1947-1958) BY 2-DEGREE SQUARES. SHADED AREAS COLDER IN 1968.
MEXICO
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF CAMPECHE
GALAPAGOS IS
Guaymas
Alamos
Mazatlan
San Blas
Corrientes
Revilla Gigedo Is
Salina Cruz
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
Champerico
San Jose
La Union
NICARAGUA
Cormto
Managua
Punta Arenas
COSTA RICA
Colon
Panama
Cocos I
Esmeraldas
San Francisco
Guayaquil
Lobitos
Eten
Salaverry
Trujillo
Chimbote
Callao
Lima
Hablanaves
Pisco
Chala
Salas y Gomez
S Felix
S Ambrosio
Juan Fernandez
Valdivia
0.7 0.5
0.9 0.5 0.8
1.9 0.4
0.0 1.1 1.7 1.8
1.5 0.7 0.9
2.4 0.6 1.3 1.1
0.2 1.1 0.6 1.5 1.0 2.0 0.6
1.9 1.3 1.5 2.3 2.0 0.1 0.3 1.0
1.5 0.5 1.9 2.0 2.4 1.0 0.7 0.1 1.7
0.6 1.0 3.1 1.0 1.6 0.0 0.5
0.7 0.6 0.7
1.1 1.8 2.0
0.4
2.0
1.1
2.8
2.7
0.2
3.1
5.1
0.2

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Environmental Science Services Administration
U.S. Weather Bureau, San Diego, California
Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove, California, J. P. Balesteri
Instituto de Fomento Pesquero, Santiago, Chile, by Izadore Barrett
Inter-American Geodetic Survey by David Ortega at Manzanillo, Mexico; L. A. Peren at Pt. Armuelles, Panama; V. E. Castillo at Tumaco, Columbia; S. Valenzuela at La Libertad, Ecuador; LMS, EGS, MCHF, APM at Talara, Peru; Felise Falcon at San Juan, Peru
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, La Jolla and Terminal Island, California
Kelco Company, San Diego, California
Matson Navigation Company, San Francisco, California; S.S. Californian
Oregon State University, Department of Oceanography, Corvallis, Oregon
R/V Yaquina
Pacific Missile Range, Range Operations Department, Geophysics Division Point Mugu, California
Pacific Oceanographic Group, Nanaimo, British Columbia, by H. J. Hollister from observations by G. C. Wilks at Langara Island Light; W. K. Richardson at Cape St. James Light; Lily Collins at Quatsino Lightstation; O. A. Edwards at Amphitrite Point Light
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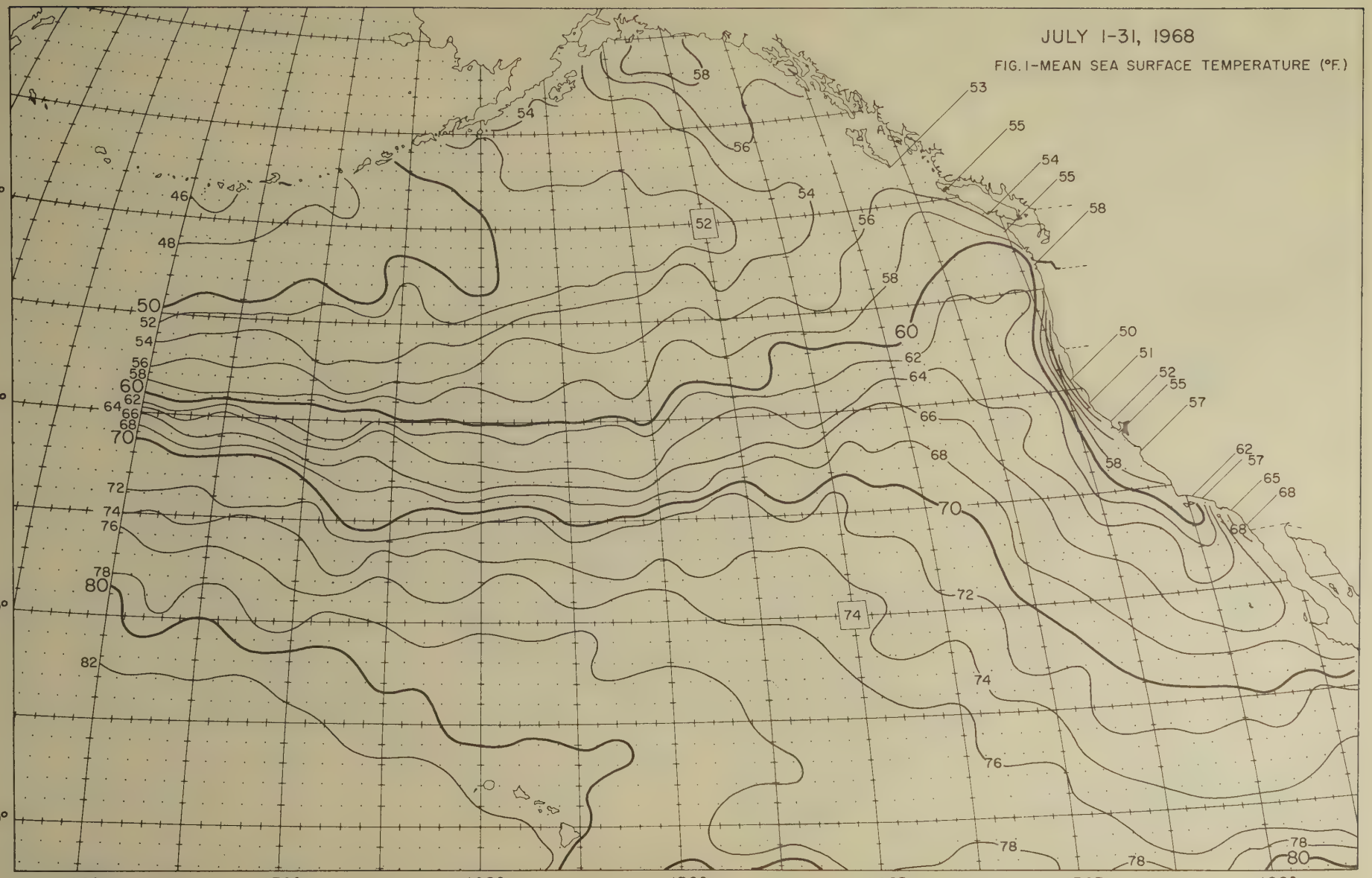
JULY 1-31, 1968
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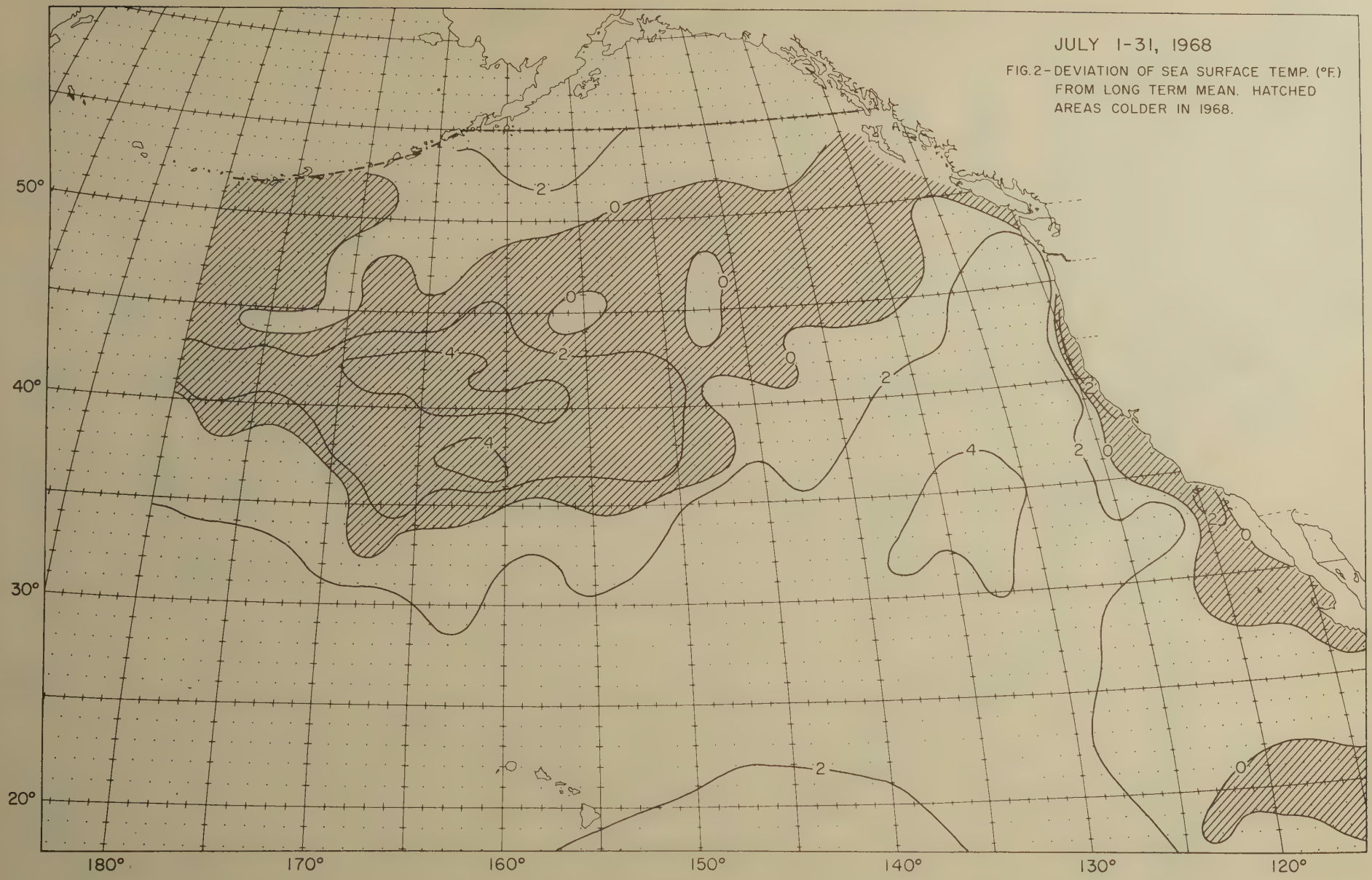
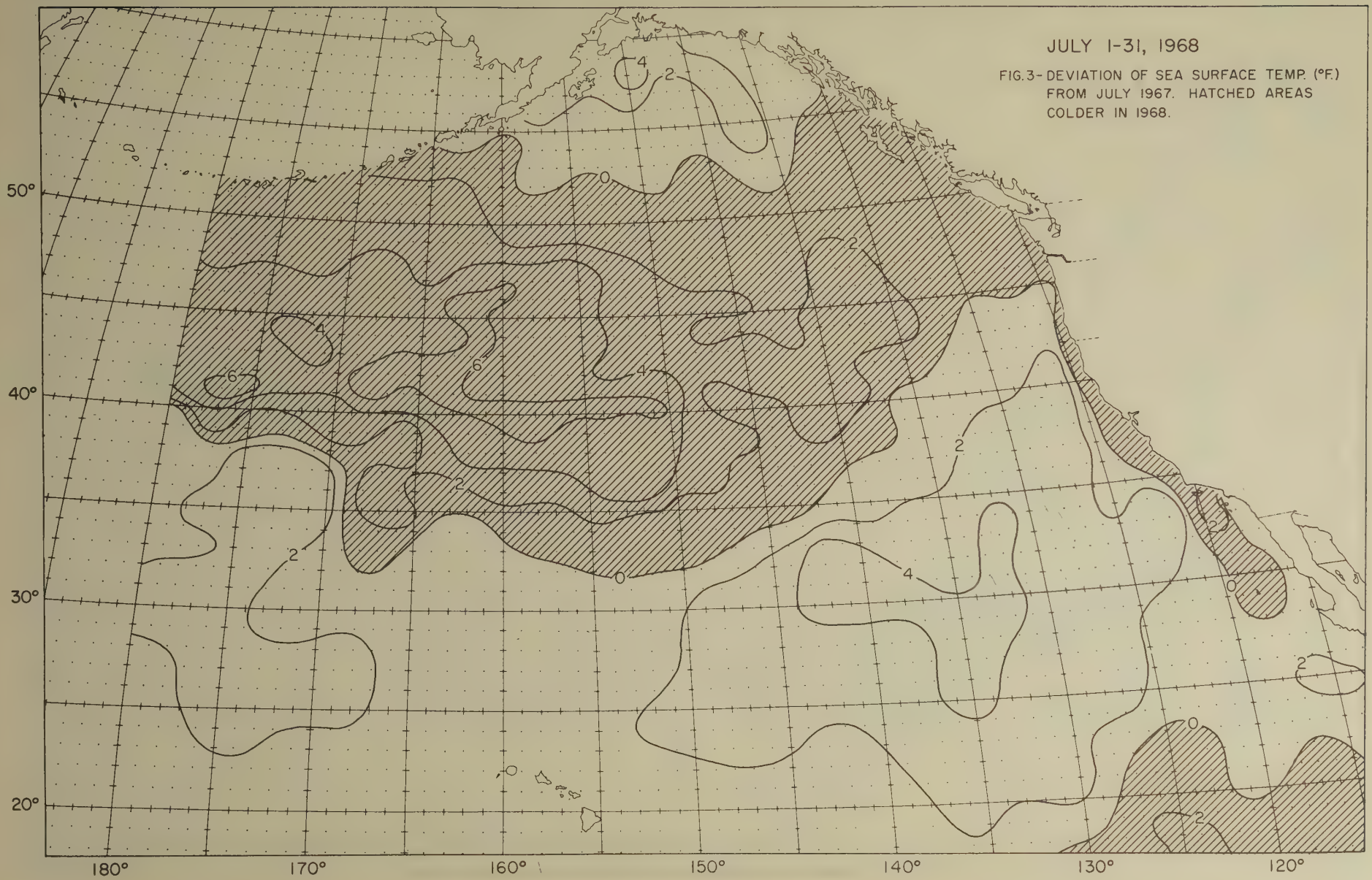
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°


JULY 1-31, 1968
FIG. 2 - DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP. (°F.) FROM LONG TERM MEAN. HATCHED AREAS COLDER IN 1968.
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°
2
0
0
0
4
2
0
2
4
2
0
2
2
0
4
2
0
2
0
2
0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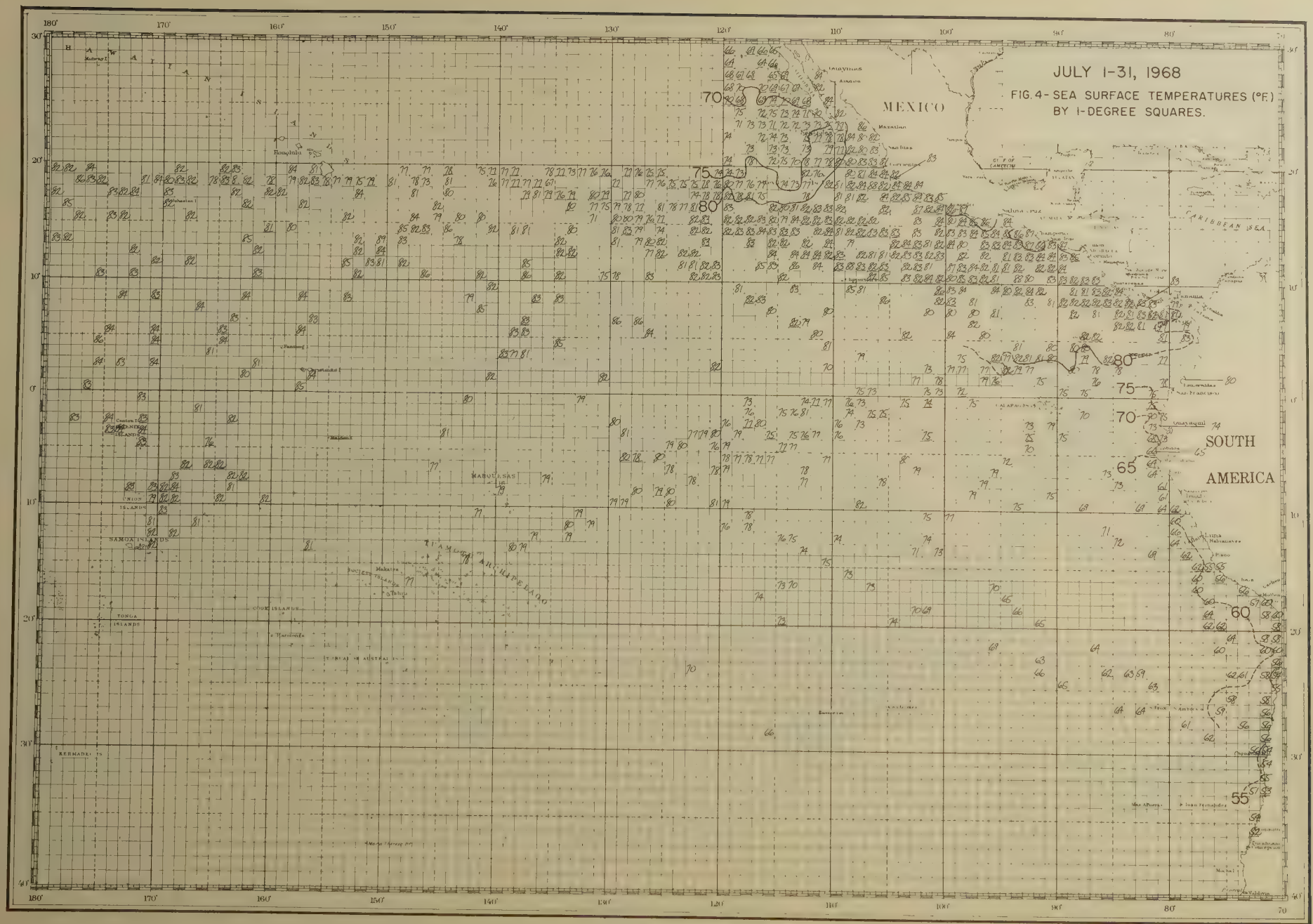
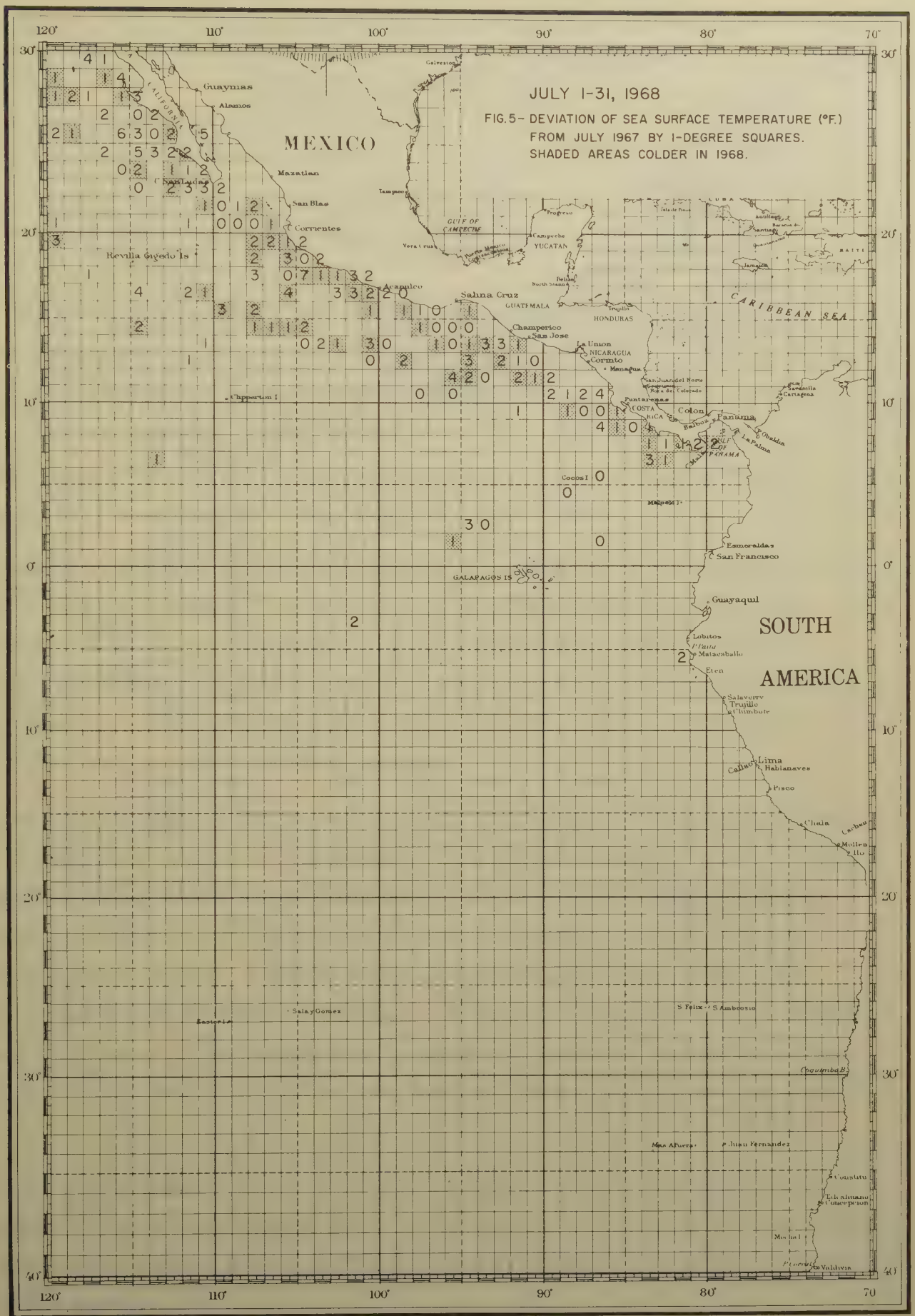
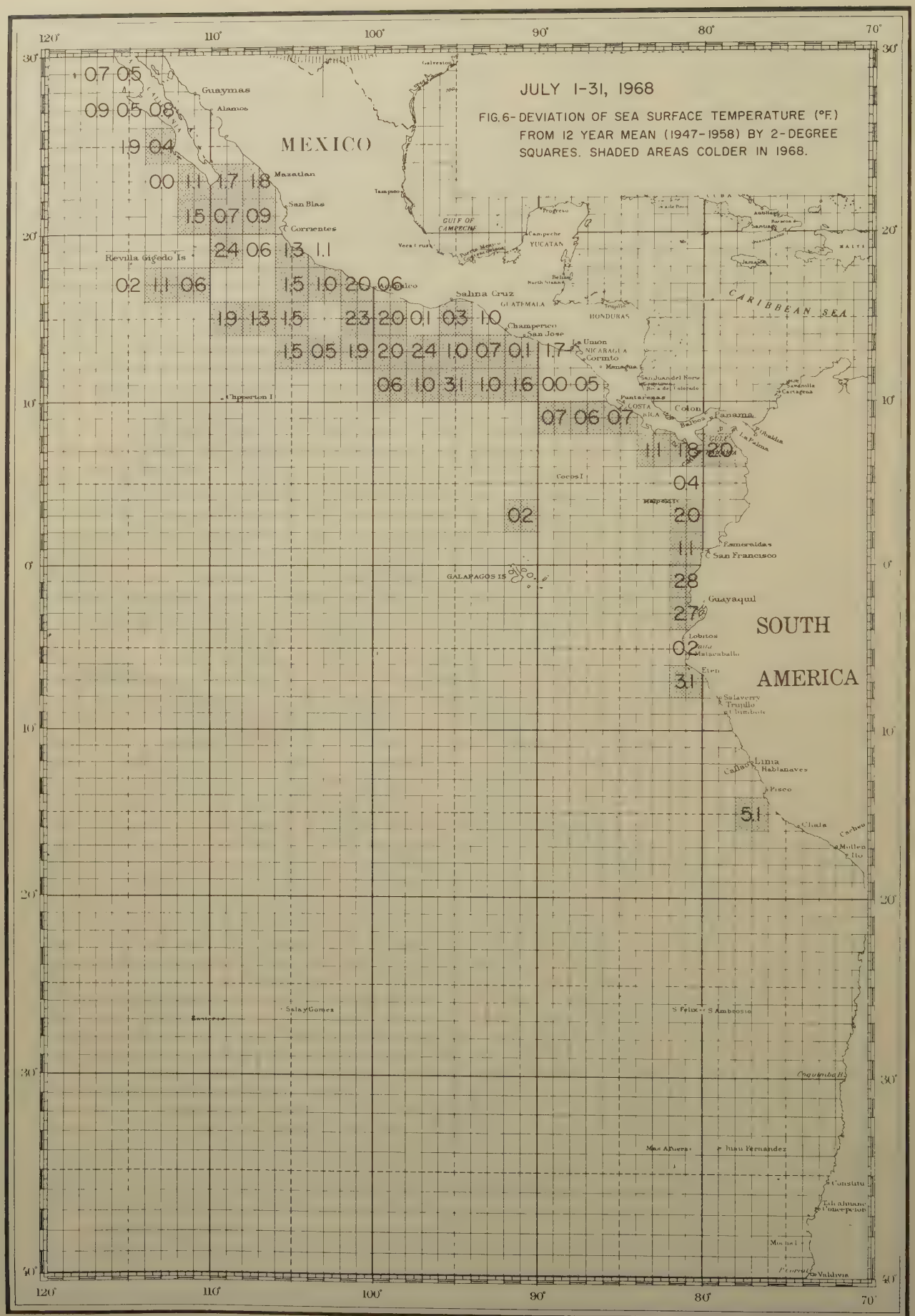
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°
4
2
0
2
4
6
6
4
2
2
0
4
2
0
2
0
2


JULY 1-31, 1968
FIG. 4 - SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURES (°F.)
BY 1-DEGREE SQUARES.
MEXICO
SOUTH
AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
Honolulu
Johnston I.
Canton I.
ENDERBURY ISLANDS
Nukunonu
MANUA ISLAS
UNION ISLANDS
SAMOA ISLANDS
Apia
TOKELAU ISLANDS
Makaiti
PHOENIX ISLANDS
Tahiti
COOK ISLANDS
TONGA ISLANDS
Nukualofa
TUBUAI ISLANDS
KERMADEC IS.
Lima
Callao
Guayaquil
Valparaiso
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
Rio de Janeiro
Recife
Fernando de Noronha
Ascension I.
Trinidad
Caracas
Maracaibo
Barranquilla
Cartagena
Panama
Puerto Limon
Managua
Tegucigalpa
Guatemala
Salina Cruz
Acapulco
Manzanillo
Mazatlan
Guaymas
Ensenada
San Diego
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Monterey
Portland
Seattle
Vancouver
Juneau
Sitka
Kodiak
Dutch Harbor
Nome
Point Barrow
Prudhoe Bay
Tuktoyaktuk
Resolute
Churchill
Thule
Godthaab
Angmagssalik
Reykjavik
Jan Mayen
Bear I.
Hammerfest
Murmansk
Archangel
Arkhangelsk
Novaya Zemlya
Franz Josef Land
Severnaya Zemlya
New Siberian Islands
Wrangel I.
Petropavlovsk
Kamchatka
Sea of Okhotsk
Kuril Islands
Hokkaido
Honshu
Tokyo
Yokohama
Nagoya
Osaka
Kobe
Hiroshima
Nagasaki
Fukuoka
Pusan
Seoul
Inchon
Vladivostok
Nakhodka
Sakhalin
Aleutian Islands
Attu
Adak
Kodiak
Cold Bay
Unalaska
Shemya
Midway Islands
Wake I.
Johnston I.
Canton I.
Enderbury Islands
Nukunonu
Manua Islas
Union Islands
Samoa Islands
Apia
Tokelau Islands
Makaiti
Phoenix Islands
Tahiti
Cook Islands
Tonga Islands
Nukualofa
Tubuai Islands
Kermadec Is.
Lima
Callao
Guayaquil
Valparaiso
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
Rio de Janeiro
Recife
Fernando de Noronha
Ascension I.
Trinidad
Caracas
Maracaibo
Barranquilla
Cartagena
Panama
Puerto Limon
Managua
Tegucigalpa
Guatemala
Salina Cruz
Acapulco
Manzanillo
Mazatlan
Guaymas
Ensenada
San Diego
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Monterey
Portland
Seattle
Vancouver
Juneau
Sitka
Kodiak
Dutch Harbor
Nome
Point Barrow
Prudhoe Bay
Tuktoyaktuk
Resolute
Churchill
Thule
Godthaab
Angmagssalik
Reykjavik
Jan Mayen
Bear I.
Hammerfest
Murmansk
Archangel
Arkhangelsk
Novaya Zemlya
Franz Josef Land
Severnaya Zemlya
New Siberian Islands
Wrangel I.
Petropavlovsk
Kamchatka
Sea of Okhotsk
Kuril Islands
Hokkaido
Honshu
Tokyo
Yokohama
Nagoya
Osaka
Kobe
Hiroshima
Nagasaki
Fukuoka
Pusan
Seoul
Inchon
Vladivostok
Nakhodka
Sakhalin
Aleutian Islands
Attu
Adak
Kodiak
Cold Bay
Unalaska
Shemya
Midway Islands
Wake I.


JULY 1-31, 1968
FIG.5- DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°F.)
FROM JULY 1967 BY 1-DEGREE SQUARES.
SHADED AREAS COLDER IN 1968.
MEXICO
SOUTH
AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF CAMPECHE
YUCATAN
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
GULF OF PANAMA
GALAPAGOS IS
Guaymas
Alamos
Mazatlan
San Blas
Corrientes
Acapulco
Salina Cruz
Champerico
San Jose
La Union
Cormto
Managua
Colon
Panama
Guayaquil
Lobitos
Eten
Salaverry
Trujillo
Chimbote
Lima
Callao
Pisco
Chala
Easter I
Salay Gomez
S Felix
S Ambrosio
Coquimbo
Valdivia
Galveston
Tampico
Progreso
Campeche
Vera Cruz
Belize
Trujillo
Jamaica
CUBA
HAITI
Cocos I
Esmeraldas
San Francisco
Puntarenas
Balboa
La Palma
Taboga I
Malpelo I
Clipperton I
Revilla Gigedo Is


JULY 1-31, 1968
FIG. 6- DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°F.) FROM 12 YEAR MEAN (1947-1958) BY 2-DEGREE SQUARES. SHADED AREAS COLDER IN 1968.
MEXICO
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF CAMPECHE
GALAPAGOS IS
Guaymas
Alamos
Mazatlan
San Blas
Corrientes
Revilla Gigedo Is
Salina Cruz
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
Champerico
San Jose
Corinto
Punta Arenas
COSTA RICA
Colon
Panama
Cocos I
Manglaralto
San Francisco
Guayaquil
Lobitos
Eten
Salaverry
Trujillo
Lima
Callao
Hablanaves
Pisco
Chala
Casbeo
Mollendo
Ilo
Sala y Gomez
S Felix
S Ambrosio
Juan Fernandez
Valdivia
0.7 0.5
0.9 0.5 0.8
1.9 0.4
0.0 1.1 1.7 1.8
1.5 0.7 0.9
2.4 0.6 1.3 1.1
0.2 1.1 0.6 1.5 1.0 2.0 0.6
1.9 1.3 1.5 2.3 2.0 0.1 0.3 1.0
1.5 0.5 1.9 2.0 2.4 1.0 0.7 0.1 1.7
0.6 1.0 3.1 1.0 1.6 0.0 0.5
0.7 0.6 0.7
1.1 1.8 2.0
0.4
2.0
0.2
1.1
2.8
2.7
0.2
3.1
5.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
Fishery-Oceanography Center
La Jolla, California 92037

BULLETIN NO. 68-2

ALBACORE EARLY BUT FISHING SEASON OFF TO A LATE START

Preseason cruises of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries R/V David Starr Jordan and the California Department of Fish and Game R/V N.B. Scofield have verified the early arrival of albacore tuna in southern California offshore waters. Several sportfishing party boats have also made early-season trips to familiar spots such as the Dumping Grounds, Sixty-mile Bank and Cortez Bank, but all have reported taking no fish from waters east of Cortez Bank and to the south of the 32nd parallel.

The presence of cold, upwelled water coursing southward from Point Conception, combined with rapidly-warming "green water" in the Channel Islands-Ensenada area appears to be holding the albacore about 100-150 miles offshore. We expect very few albacore will be taken from waters south of the International Boundary, and that the bulk of production in July will probably originate from the area outside the upwelled zone from San Juan Seamount to west of Davidson Seamount.

Open ocean warming trends in the past 15-day period appear to be about 10-14 days ahead of last year to date. Recent expendable bathythermograph cross section data taken through the California Current region (courtesy of our BCF Stanford Ocean Research Laboratory) suggests that warming is much deeper and therefore more long-lasting than last year at the same time. Thus, we expect to see a continued rapid northeastward advance of the 60- and 62-degree isotherms to the Oregon coast by mid-July. Slackening of a recent windy period in the Oregon offshore region should enhance the summer heating cycle, and albacore are expected to be taken off Cape Blanco soon after the first week of July.

Recent events appear to favor the development of another good fishing season in northern California-Oregon offshore waters. Conversely, further delays in the commencement of full-scale albacore fishing activities in southern California are expected to result in poor July landings.

July 1, 1968

Glenn A. Flittner
Leader, Fishery-Oceanography Program

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
Fishery-Oceanography Center
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BULLETIN NO. 68-3

R/V DAVID STARR JORDAN TO SURVEY CALIFORNIA-OREGON OFFSHORE WATERS

BCF R/V David Starr Jordan departs San Diego today on an albacore oceanography cruise scheduled to end on August 16. The survey will cover California offshore waters and a large region off Oregon lying between latitudes 40 and 46° N. and longitudes 127 and 135° W. on a 5,200-mile track.

Jordan's cruise is planned to measure the distribution and availability of albacore tuna in offshore waters during the peak of the Pacific coast season, and is designed to test prospects for commercial exploitation of albacore beyond the traditional limits of the fishery. We expect to extend our knowledge of the relations between albacore and their environment, and plan to monitor the normal midsummer advance of the 60 and 62-degree sea surface isotherms which appear to delimit the northward movement of the main body of albacore tuna each year.

The survey spans the oceanic region where we have observed large-scale warming trends over the past 4-6 weeks. This warming has augmented the rapid building of the upper mixed layer northeastward into the Oregon coast. Expendable bathythermograph observations taken by M/V Sunrise indicate that the upper mixed layer is more than 100 feet deep along a line extending from 45° N., 127° W. to 42° N., 127° W. Thus, optimum temperatures prevail in a large area off Oregon already, setting up conditions for one of the earliest season openings in recent history.

The price settlement reached on July 10 favors full-scale albacore fishing activity in southern California and Oregon. Fishing in southern California should be good initially, but we expect prospects to wane rapidly if the upper layer warms and deepens, forcing the fish down into cooler waters and/or offshore. Prospects in Oregon, as evidenced by the best-ever preseason cruise staged aboard M/V Sunrise by the Fish Commission of Oregon, are hot. Initial reports received by us indicate that fishermen and canners alike are preparing for another banner season.

July 15, 1968

Glenn A. Flittner
Leader, Fishery-Oceanography Program

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
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BULLETIN NO. 68-4

MAJOR CONCENTRATION OF ALBACORE APPEARS IN OREGON OFFSHORE WATERS

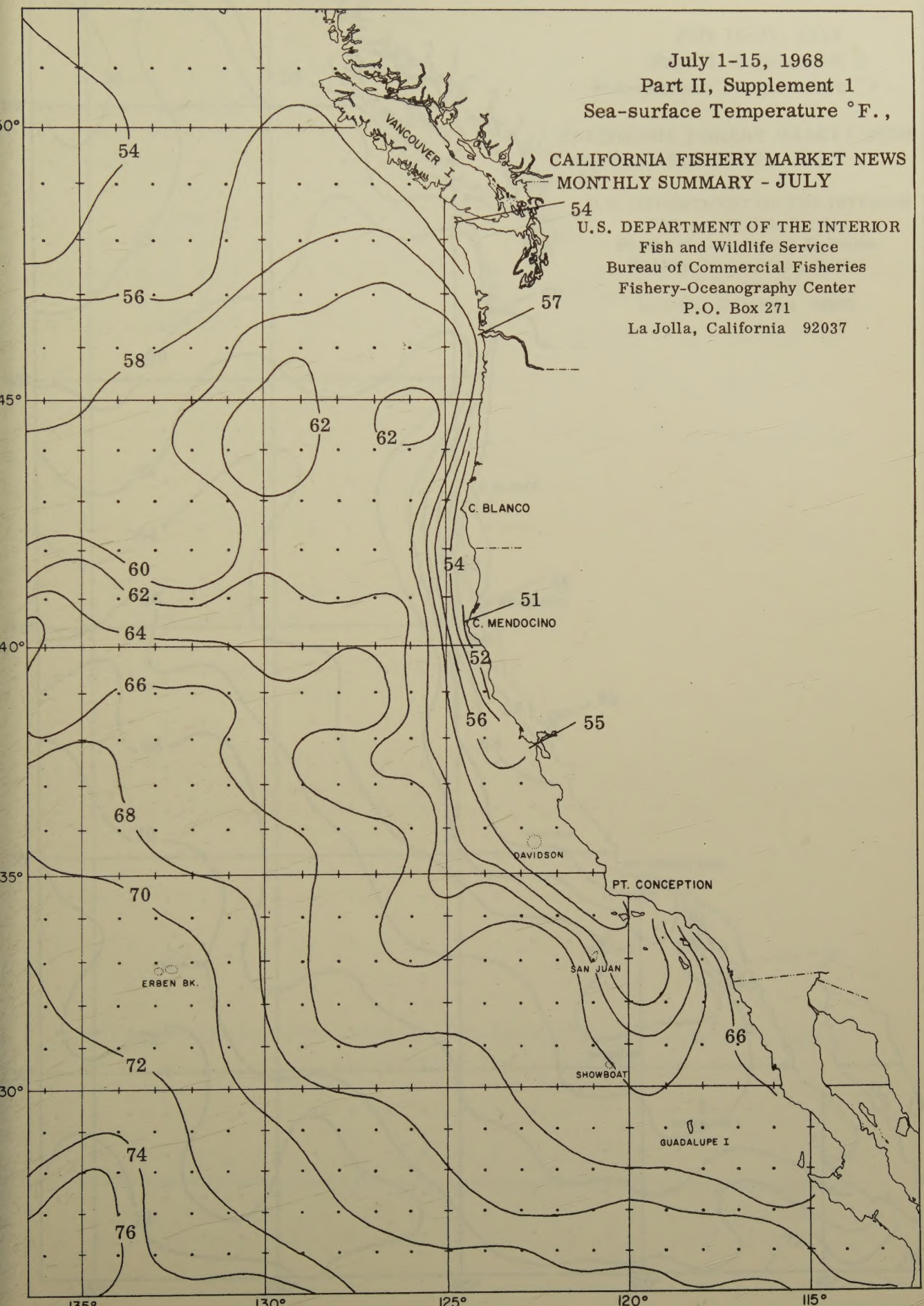
Commercial fishing for albacore tuna has entered the third week of the 1968 season with disappointment and frus-ion dominating the scene. Disappointment at the very poor showing of fish in southern California, and frustration ong the northern California-Oregon fishing community as they encountered strong northwesterly winds and rough seas ch limited them to a 50-100 mile nearshore zone from the Columbia River south to Cape Blanco. Fishing in southern ifornia has been very poor and may well establish a new July low. The albacore fishing season in Oregon, however, experienced one of the earliest and strongest starts since commercial fishing for the species first began there in 3. This year, Oregon will account for nearly 7,000,000 pounds, which will probably be more than 95 percent of the l U.S. West Coast landings for July, thus establishing a new record for early production in the Pacific northwest.

R/V David Starr Jordan has reflected the collective experience of the commercial fishery during its albacore anography survey cruise now in progress beyond the traditional limits of the fishery. Only two albacore were taken r San Juan Seamount off southern California before Jordan headed northwestward in heavy weather on July 16. dan took progressively larger numbers of albacore for the next 3 days while making slow headway in rough seas to oint about 120 miles west of Cape Mendocino. Although Jordan has located albacore off central California, the pre-ing rough weather served to discourage commercial fishing in that region during mid-July. North of Cape Mendocino ds and seas have been workable for intermittent periods, and Jordan's good catches offshore were matched by the mercial fishery. Catches ranging from 300 to 700 fish per day were reported during breaks in the windy weather week by boats operating within 100 miles of shore from Newport to Columbia River.

Ocean conditions in July reflect significant differences from last year. The eastern north Pacific high is smaller, intense, and on the average is located further south than at the same time last year. In addition, persistent high peratures in inland valleys and deserts have augmented the onshore wind flow gradient, generating rough seas which e hindered commercial fishing access to the albacore now present in the northern California-Oregon offshore areas. mal seasonal warming trends will serve to maintain the warmer-than-normal sea temperatures first observed in May ches of albacore on every daylight segment of Jordan's survey grid to date (covering approximately 70,000 square es of ocean) suggest that most of the U.S. West Coast albacore production in 1968 will originate from Pacific north-t waters. Only the weather presently stands in the way of another record production year in this region.

31, 1968

Glenn A. Flittner
Leader, Fishery-Oceanography Program


July 1-15, 1968
Part II, Supplement 1
Sea-surface Temperature °F.,
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MONTHLY SUMMARY - JULY
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Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Fishery-Oceanography Center
P.O. Box 271
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VANCOUVER I
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C. MENDOCINO
DAVIDSON
PT. CONCEPTION
SAN JUAN
SHOWBOAT
GUADALUPE I
ERBEN BK.
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